

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1874.

VOL. XXI--NO. 319

TERMS:
THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At Two Dollars a Year, Payable
In Advance.

Advertisements will be charged \$1.00 per square of ten lines or less for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each additional insertion. A liberal deduction made to parties who advertise by the year.
Persons sending advertisements should mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until for and charged accordingly.
Announcing names of candidates, \$5.00 Cash in all cases.
Obituary notices over five lines charged at regular advertising rates.
There will be no discount on these terms.

TIME TABLE

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R. R.

PASSENGER TRAIN NO. 1--WEST.
Leave Bristol.....4:30 A.M.
Leave Knoxville.....6:50 A.M.
Arrive at Athens.....8:40 A.M.
Arrive at Chattanooga.....11:40 A.M.
Arrive at Bristol.....1:45 P.M.

PASSENGER TRAIN NO. 2--EAST.
Leave Chattanooga.....5:40 P.M.
Arrive at Athens.....8:30 P.M.
Arrive at Knoxville.....11:40 P.M.
Arrive at Bristol.....1:45 A.M.

PASSENGER TRAIN NO. 3--WEST.
Leave Bristol.....4:05 P.M.
Leave Knoxville.....6:25 P.M.
Arrive at Athens.....8:15 P.M.
Arrive at Chattanooga.....11:15 P.M.

PASSENGER TRAIN NO. 4--EAST.
Leave Chattanooga.....10:10 P.M.
Arrive at Athens.....12:40 A.M.
Arrive at Knoxville.....1:40 A.M.
Arrive at Bristol.....3:45 A.M.

GENERAL DIRECTORY

Courts at Athens.

Chancery Court--Hon. D. M. Key, Chancellor. Court meets 4th Mondays in May and November; J. M. Henderson, Clerk and Master, office at residence, Main Street.

Circuit Court--Hon. John B. Hoyt, Judge. Court meets 2d Mondays in April, August and December; John F. Glover, Clerk, office in the Court House.

County Court--W. Gettys, Chairman; Quarterly Court meets 1st Mondays in January, April, July and October; Quorum Court meets 1st Monday in each month; Lon. Bizar, Clerk, office in the Court House.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS--John A. Gouldy, Sheriff; Rob. Snyder, Trustee; W. M. Kelley, Tax Collector; Wm. C. Davis, Register; Thos. Latham, Coroner; W. Gettys, Public Guardian; E. L. Miller, Surveyor and Entry Taker.

Athens Post Office--The Mails

Up, or Eastern bound Mail, closes at 8:30 A. M. Down, or Southern and Western bound Mail, closes at 2:30 P. M.

Staple Springs, via Sewee and Pin Hook, three times a week--leaves Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Pikeville, via Decatur, Washington & Smith's X Roads, twice a week--leaves Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M.

Coghill, via Cantrell's X Roads, twice a week--leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 A. M., returns same day at 5 P. M.

The Mails for Benton, Ducktown and other points in Polk county, are supplied via Cleveland, and leave that point twice a week, Mondays and Thursdays.

Church Directory.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH--Rev. W. C. Carlen, Pastor--Services every Sabbath; Prayer Meeting every Wednesday night. Sabbath School in the morning.

MARS HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH--Rev. D. F. Smith, Pastor--Services 2d and 4th Sabbath in each month. Sabbath School in the morning. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday night.

M. E. CHURCH, "NORTH"--Rev. J. S. Potts, Pastor--Services every Sabbath; Prayer Meeting every Wednesday night. Sabbath School in the morning.

Masonic Directory.

Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M. Sons--W. M. Bradford, Worshipful Master--Regular Meetings 1st and 3d Saturday nights in each month.

McMinn Chapter, No. 74, Royal Arch Masons, W. B. McKelldin, High Priest--Regular Meetings 1st Monday night in each month.

School Directory.

EAST TENN. WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY--Location, Athens, on the line of the E. T. Va. & Ga. Railroad, half way between Knoxville and Chattanooga. Building, Seventy by Fifty feet, three stories. Library, over 2000 volumes. Board, in private families, including room, fuel, lights and washing, \$2.00 per week.

Faculty: Rev. James A. Dean, President; E. A. Atlee, D. A. Bolton, Mrs. J. L. Mann, Miss Sue R. Crouch, W. R. Turner.

Number of students in regular daily attendance 110. The students are required to declaim, read compositions, or speak original orations each morning after chapel service. Any one desiring to attend these exercises will be welcome.

CANE CREEK ACADEMY--Location, Coghill, 13 miles south of Athens, and 3 miles north of Chilhowee. Building, 40 by 60 feet. Forty feet, two stories. Library, well selected and increasing, near 700 volumes. Faculty, J. J. Huff, Principal; W. H. Slack and Miss Sue C. Carlock, Assistants. The former tuition reduced 25 per cent. Course of study as comprehensive and thorough as in first-class Colleges. Next term opens September 1st, 1873.

HIVASSEE COLLEGE--7 miles from Sweetwater, E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R.; founded 1849; chartered and now under the care of the Holston Annual Conference, M. E. Church South; Rev. J. H. Brunner, A. M., President; J. C. Hicks, A. B., and B. O. Bowden, Esq., Professors. Law Department in charge of T. E. H. McCroskey, Esq., late of the Law School at Lebanon.

H. T. COX & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORSYTH STREET,

Atlanta, Georgia,

DEALERS IN

Corn, Wheat, Oats, Flour, Bacon

and Produce Generally,

AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

DOMESTICS AND YARNS

From prompt attention given to Consignments and Filling Orders for Produce, Groceries, Cotton, Domestic, Yarns, &c., &c.,

Atlanta, Jan. 21, 1870-ly-112

\$5 to \$20 PER DAY! AGENTS WANT

ed! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

"THE KENNESAW ROUTE."

Via Western & Atlantic R. R. and CONNECTIONS.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT APRIL 6th 1873.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN--OUTWARD.
Leaves Atlanta.....8:10 p. m.
Arrives Dalton.....1:20 a. m.
Arrives Chattanooga.....3:45 a. m.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN--INWARD.
Through from New York.
Leaves Chattanooga.....4:30 p. m.
Leaves Dalton.....6:51 p. m.
Arrives Atlanta.....12:32 a. m.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN--OUTWARD.
Through to New York via Nashville.
Leaves Atlanta.....8:30 a. m.
Arrives Chattanooga.....4:28 p. m.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN--INWARD.
Leaves Chattanooga.....5:45 a. m.
Leaves Dalton.....8:03 a. m.
Arrives Atlanta.....1:45 p. m.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

on Trains Nos. 1 and 2 to

LYNCHBURG & NEW ORLEANS!

also to

ATLANTA and CHATTANOOGA!

NO CHANGE

NEW ORLEANS to LYNCHBURG

via Montgomery, Atlanta and Dalton.

ONE CHANGE

ATLANTA to ST. LOUIS,

VIA CHATTANOOGA.

52 miles shorter! Over 8 hours quicker! to

New York than any other route from Atlanta.

Parties desiring a Whole Car Through to the

Virginia Springs or to Lynchburg, should ad-

dress the undersigned.

Parties contemplating travelling should send

for Map, Schedule, etc. Quick time and close

connections is our motto. Ask for Tickets

VIA "THE KENNESAW ROUTE."

D. W. WRENN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.,

Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Bridges' School.

ATHENS, TENNESSEE.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE

on Monday, 18th of August, 1873. Miss

B. teaches all the English Branches. Pupils

desiring it will have instruction in Music at

the usual rates.

Prices of Tuition:

Preparatory Class.....\$10.00

Advanced.....12.50

Tax on Piano and Guitar.....20.00

Contingent Fee.....1.00

Latin and French will be taught when desired

No deduction made for lost time, except in

cases of protracted sickness.

Good boarding can be had in the family of

the teacher, where the pupils will receive all

the attention and care necessary to their com-

fort and well conduct.

Athens, Aug. 8, 1873-ly-191

W. PHILLIPS, G. M. JACKSON, C. H. PHILLIPS,

Late of Phillips, Late with Late with Phillips,

Hooper & Co. Orr Bros. Hooper & Co.

C. M. GALLAHER,

(LATE WITH S. B. SPURLOCK & CO.)

WITH

PHILLIPS, JACKSON & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic Liquors,

No. 42 South Market Street,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Dec. 6, 1872-ly-262

THOMAS O'CONNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddles and Bridles

of every description.

Carriage & Buggy Harness &

COLLARS.

GAY STREET,

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Jan. 3, 1873-ly-266

JOHN STEPHENS, JOHN H. FLYNN

STEPHENS & FLYNN,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

IN

Grain, Flour, Provisions, Hay, &c.

Forryth Street--ATLANTA, GA.

Agents for the Sale of Cotton, Yarns, Ona-

burgs, Sheetings, Shirtings, Lime, Salt, etc.

Refer to the Banks and Merchants of

Atlanta.

Liberal Cash advances made on consignments

July 1, 1870-ly-135

J. H. VANNERSON.....T. M. JACKSON

VANNERSON & JACKSON,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION

The Post.

Athens, Friday, January 9, 1874.

The Mission to Spain.

The President has accepted the resignation of Gen. Sickles, and appointed the Hon. Caleb Cushing Minister to Madrid in his stead. The Virginus affair has most likely ended the public career of Sickles.

The Last of the Virginus.

The ill-starred Virginus foundered and went down in a storm off the Carolina coast, while being conveyed to an American port by a United States vessel. It is suggested from Washington that no further proceedings will be had in the case. The survivors surrendered by the Spanish government arrived at New York some days since.

Burriel--The Spanish Butcher.

It is announced that the Spanish government has relieved Gen. Burriel of the command of the eastern department, because in a recent proclamation he attacked the existing administration of Spain, and he has been ordered to appear at Madrid to answer the matter. It is probable he will be permanently retired.

Population of Atlanta.

A recent census of the city of Atlanta gives the population at 33,000. The editor of this paper was employed on the Atlanta Intelligencer in 1866-7, and if his recollection is not at fault, the population at the close of 1866 was about 23,000--so that the recent census shows an increase of fully 10,000 since that date. Atlanta is now reckoned the largest city in Georgia--Savannah, the next in size, numbering 27,850 inhabitants.

Treasury Security.

The New York Herald is alarmed for the integrity of the United States Treasury. It says Jay Cooke's name is on the bonds of a number of gentlemen holding places in that department, and that Jay having gone to smash, those bonds, therefore, are worthless. The Herald suggests that the Secretary of the Treasury should give the subject his immediate attention, so that in the event of defaultations the government may have a remedy.

President Grant.

Gen. Grant is represented as saying that he is decidedly opposed to extending government aid in future to railroads, and that these enterprises should now be left to the people to build as they may need them. If the President will set his foot down there and fight it out on that line, he will find a larger popular element at his back to support and sustain him than he probably has any idea of at this time. The railroad interests are now in advance of the wants and the capital of the country, and no more government aid, State or Federal, direct or incidental, should be granted. Should the future develop the necessity for additional lines, their construction may, as the President intimates, very properly be left to private enterprise. No more land grants, no more squandering of the public domain for the benefit of speculators, no more State aid--at least not until the indebtedness of the States and of the General Government is wiped out.

The Cincinnati Southern.

A Cincinnati dispatch of the 31st ult. says: "The Trustees of the Southern Railway to-night advertise for proposals for grading, masonry, bridge and trestle work on the road located between South Danville, Kentucky, and the Tennessee State Line, a distance of 80 miles." This begins to look like business. Now let Knoxville gather herself together, and make a push with her present road for the Kentucky line. Not wait, as has been her almost universal practice, for the mountain to come to Mahomet, but git up at once and put for the mountain. This would not in the least interfere with the building of the Cincinnati Southern down the Tennessee Valley direct to Chattanooga; but it would give Knoxville a straight connection with the West, which will prove of immense value to her and which we are inclined to think she will need by the expiration of the present decade. In the mean time, if any one at Knoxville, or anywhere else, has a copy of the proceedings of the Railroad Convention held in Knoxville, July, 1873, (we believe it was,) of which Hon. Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, was President, we would be glad to have it sent to this office. We want it for a legitimate purpose, and will return it in good order.

The Louisville Courier-Journal appeared in a new dress on New Year's day. It is a model newspaper, and eminently worthy the highest degree of prosperity.

An Upheaval Coming.

A Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican predicts fearful times ahead for the Administration, and says "the Republican party is broken completely in two. Also, that the entire force of western and northwestern republicans is openly breaking with the President, and the only element remaining unflinchingly loyal is composed of the southern delegations and the pig-iron patriots from the east and north."

All of which reads mighty nice; but it occurs to us we have once or twice before in the last six years met with similar language in reference to the condition of the republican party. There is no doubt dissatisfaction and restlessness within the organization, but it is not broad and deep enough to justify the conclusion that the party is going to pieces immediately, and it is hardly worth while to deceive ourselves and build upon any such expectation. The party is not, perhaps, as strong and compact as it was a year ago, but it is still formidable in a majority of the States, and whatever breaches now exist in its ranks will be apt to close up at the first general assault from the opposition. It is because there is no solid, well-organized opposition that gaps occur here and there along the republican lines.

We refer to this, because we can see no sense in cultivating a questionable confidence, or in fixing up a condition for our political opponents which has no real existence. As to a break between the President and the party, we suspect that hope will prove equally fallacious.

Washington Gossip.

A movement is on foot by the friends of President Grant to select, in various strongholds of political power, influential and worthy Democrats who govern political opinion in their neighborhoods, to ingratiate them with a good will to his administration. His personal friends, favorite officials and emissaries are earnestly at work in this direction, and it is privately understood that this policy is best calculated to take up a strong disaffected element, whose regular party influence has not been felt heretofore, but which has been coquetting for a recognition by the administration while they have been at variance with their former associates in the Democratic party proper. This is agreed upon to counteract the falling off of orthodox Republicans, and the President, in his cosmopolitan, easy-going way, has not been unmindful of it in his consultations with the political managers. There are evidences that he has found enthusiastic responses in every quarter, from which it is argued that his following will be stronger than heretofore; and the compliments of Beck, of Kentucky, on the Virginus complications are pointedly referred to by those who study the science of politics according to the versions of Seward, Thurlow Weed and Jerry Black.

Old Bullion.

Thirty-five years ago Thomas H. Benton delivered a speech upon finances in the United States Senate, in the course of which he made some remarks which bear upon a prominent issue to-day. One passage was as follows:

"One of the highest functions of money is to measure values. That is a function paper cannot perform. The measure of values must itself possess intrinsic value and must itself be free from sudden or material variations of value. As well might you attempt to make a measure of lengths out of that which has no length; a measure of weight out of that which has no weight; a measure of quantities out of that which has no capacity to hold any quantity, as to endeavor to make a measure out of that which has no intrinsic value. The precious metals alone can constitute a measure of values; paper money can measure the value of nothing, not even of itself; its own value is eternally measured by its reaction--by its convertibility--into specie."

The Salary Bill.

The New York Times, Republican, has this to say of Mr. Stephens and the back salary bill:

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens is being sharply called to account by some of the Democratic papers of Georgia for his speech on the salary bill. Georgia Democratic editors are not giants, and Mr. Stephens has little trouble in bringing them to confusion on most of their arguments. But he, as well as other Congressmen, will find that the popular condemnation of the salary act will not be overturned by appeal to precedents. The people have judged this matter for themselves, and the fact that their fathers had different ideas on the subject will not effect them much. They may even be inconsistent with their own previous judgment, but repeat they have set their hearts on, and they will git it.

Henry Ward Beecher says there is about as much religion in the act of putting a horse-shoe over the door for good luck as in putting a gilt-edged Bible on the center table for the same purpose.

A Word about the Granges.

As the Post has a wide circulation among the farmers in McMinn and adjoining counties, I would like to say something to them concerning the "Patrons of Husbandry," as, perhaps, they are not familiar with the "Order." An institution that is calculated to do them so much good, every way, ought to be known and appreciated by them. It will save them, every year of their lives, hundreds of dollars. This is a bold assertion, but I am prepared to prove it. In the first place they have been, heretofore, in the habit of either sending their produce to commission merchants (middle men) in the South to sell for them, or selling it to their home owners and speculators at their own prices. If they have sent it to commission merchants, they have had to pay enormous charges in the way of commissions, freight, drayage, storage and insurance, besides being subject to harassing delays and vexatious troubles of one sort or another. Now all this they want to avoid. They don't want to fall into the hands of two many middle men to have their substance devoured by them. Is it not much better for them if they can sell their produce direct to the consumer? Does not common sense and the dictates of self-preservation say they ought to do so? All this they can easily do through the grange organization. I will explain. An East Tennessee grange opens a correspondence with a Georgia grange, informs it that it has five hundred bushels of wheat, one thousand bushels of corn, five thousand pounds of bacon, one thousand pounds of lard, two hundred pounds of butter, and so on, that it wants to sell. The Georgia grange replies that it wants all the articles named, and as much more through the year. The price is agreed upon, and the Georgia grange forwards its orders with the greenbacks accompanying them. There is no circumlocution in this transaction--no parleying with the middle man--no drayage, storage, insurance and all that. It is direct, and soon over. Besides the top of the market is paid. The Georgia grange is simply trying to do what the East Tennessee grange wants to do--buy its supplies direct from the producer. I maintain that the farmers of your section, and throughout East Tennessee, could, in a short time, establish a perfect system in the sale of their produce, in the way indicated, to the Southern granges, and thus save hundreds of dollars.

But they want to buy as well as sell. They must have sugar, coffee, molasses, salt, iron, cooking stoves, sewing machines, wheat drills, plows, reapers and mowers, threshers and the like. Nor do they want to buy them of middle men if they can get them direct from the wholesale dealer and manufacturer. This, too, they can shun through the grange organization, for it has completed its arrangements whereby they can get all they need from head quarters, and in this way save from ten to forty per cent., and, in some instances, even more. I pledge you my word that a sewing machine, for example, that costs in the hands of the agent from seventy to ninety dollars, can be had for about thirty-five dollars, and a reaper and mower that costs about two hundred dollars, can be bought for about one hundred and thirty-five. There is nothing strange in this when you remember that the middle man has to be paid a big commission, and all this is saved to the purchaser.

C. W. CHARLTON.
Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1873.

Marshal Bazaine's Exile.

The Island of Saint Marguerite, on which Marshal Bazaine will spend the twenty-eight years of his detention, is one of the largest of the Isles de Lerins, in the Mediterranean sea, and is situated exactly opposite Cannes, at the distance of little more than a mile from the shore. It is some three miles long, and less than a mile broad. The prison is a fort placed on the northern side of the island, and is the only building on St. Marguerite, the remainder of its surface being covered with orange trees and myrtles.

Railroad Competition.

A heavy competition in passenger travel has been going on for some time between the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. The result is a heavy reduction in the fare; and the question naturally comes up, if the management of these lines can afford while mad to run them at reasonable rates, why not all the time? The fare now from Washington to Cincinnati is \$8 and to Louisville \$10.

Charlie Willingham, formerly of the LaGrange (Ga.) Reporter, has taken charge of the Rome Courier. He is a graduate of the printing office, and one of the most accomplished journalists in the South.

The Spanish government has recently suppressed several newspapers.

Letter from Texas.

GAINESVILLE, Cook county, December, 1874.

Having promised to write my friends and acquaintances in East Tennessee as to how I liked this new country, I ask the privilege of doing so through the Post. In the first place, I will frankly state that I don't know how I like the country. I have traveled to some extent in the counties of Cook, Grayson and Montague, and I think most of your Texas friends who have been corresponding with the Post on the subject, have exaggerated the advantages of Texas. At least, I have not found the honey ponds and fritter trees, and roasted pigs with knives and forks sticking in their backs, ready for eating, and every county I have been in yet, they say it is the "Queen of the West."

They write from fancy, and more than what is really so. I will give you a description of the country in a few weeks. Times are very hard, about like "Tennessee. People hard pressed and in debt, as is always the case in a cotton country in seasons when the crop is light. The land is fine here--just as good as heart could wish; it beats Tennessee all hollow. But every thing else is worse than in Tennessee. Timber is worse, water is worse, seasons worse, rains worse, drouth worse, health much worse, climate worse, the wind blows worse; and as to morals, they are infinitely worse than in Tennessee. There is more swearing, more horse racing, and more gambling going on. I said there was better land here. I will also say this is a better country for grass than Tennessee. The water here is rotten limestone, or a blue soapstone, and you can judge for yourself. I said it was not as healthy as Tennessee. I have not been in a single house in Texas but some of the family were sick--just a few chills. I never saw it so in Tennessee.

I would advise all rich men in Tennessee who have poor farms to sell out and come to Texas. They can live easy here, and with less labor. But don't come with less than four or five thousand dollars. Land will cost sixteen dollars per acre, and your stock and provisions to buy. A poor man had as well be poor there as here, and there is no chance to improve here honestly. There is not a foot of vacant land in Texas. All has been taken up by land speculators, or given to railroads and for common school purposes. Plenty of business men here--no call for any more.

I live eight miles north of Gainesville, on Red River. Gainesville, our county site, is about such a town as Athens and Decatur, mixed and split in to two towns. I would be glad to hear from any of my old acquaintances at any time, and will take pleasure in furnishing them with all the information I can in regard to this country.

Respectfully, S. H. HOWELL.

Phillips on Specie Payment.
In his lecture on Saturday evening, Wendell Phillips said:

God forbid that we should ever return to that delusion of specie payments. I do not think that the American people will